

## الإسلام السياسي وأطروحة صدام الحضارات والصراع الدولي

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## **Political Islam and the Thesis of the Clash of Civilizations and International Conflict Ppost-Cold War**

### **Abstract**

The study aims to examine the concept of political Islam and to remove confusion between religion and other terms may be aimed at destroying the image of Islam, which serve the West and their goals. The study shows that the relationship between the movements of political Islam and the variables of post-Cold War is a subject for controversy and debate, as it is believed that these movements were the result of international circumstances. Many researchers connect between international propositions and variables at this stage. The theory of clashing of civilizations represents a case of going back to religious and cultural factors to understand the origins and evolution of political Islam movements and their position of Western views on the future of international relations and international conflict, particularly the thesis of Samuel Huntington's "clash of civilizations".

Study concludes that the changes in the international and the West's policies have contributed to the creation of the appropriate environment to increase the effectiveness of these movements in international policies. However, the West claims that the movements of political Islam came as a result of the failure of the project of modernity in the Arab and Islamic countries. The study also concludes that the West have contributed to planting a hostile stereotype of Islam and to the extent of "phobia".

Study uses the analytical and historical approach by using the time factor in analyzing historical events in order to understand the changes in the international system after the Cold War. The study also uses the method of comparative analysis to study the phenomenon of political in the period after the Cold War, where it is clear through this analysis the contrast between cultures, especially after the war Cold, and the apparent difference in the content of cultural identities, which may still the main element in the clash of countries

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(Almaraya, 2011)

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(Huntington, 1993, p3)

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Henderson and )

Tucker, 2001, p321-322)

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(Agnew, 2005, p212)

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(Springborg, 2007, p122)

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